(3) Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, from 160,000 tonnes per annum to 260,000 tonnes per annum of crude steel capacity.

(b) and (c) The Bhilai Steel Plant is being expanded from 2.5 MT to 4 MT per annum of crude steel.

Against the expanded capacity of 1.5 MT of crude steel, capacity utilisation of this facility in 1986-87 was 47 per cent. Capacity utilisation of the saleable steel facilities under the expansion programme (1.188 million tonnes) was 47 per cent in 1986-87.

The expansion scheme also provided for facilities for additional production of 0.93 million tonnes of hot metal. These facilities have not yet been commissioned but with the use of hot metal from the existing facilities, it was calculated that in 1986-87 the interim crude steel and saleable steel capacities of the expansion facilities were 0.9 MT and 0.7 MT respectively and these had a capacity utilisation of 78 per cent in both cases in 1986-87.

The low capacity utilisation of the crude steel and saleable steel facilities already set up under the expansion scheme are on account of inadequate availability of hot metal. The hot metal facility would be commissioned by about the end of 1987-88.

The Bokaro Steel Plant is under expansion from 1.7 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes of crude steel per annum.

The facilities for manufacture of hot metal have been fully commissioned and in 1986-87 these had a capacity utilisation of 74 per cent.

The additional crude steel under the expansion scheme was estimated to provide 2.3 million tonnes per annum. Part of this (about 0.8 million tonnes) was to come by expansion of the earlier units and 1.5 million tonnes was to come from the new SMS-II. The capacity utilisation of SMS-II was about 54 per cent in 1986-87.

Similarly, the additional 1.8 million tonnes of saleable steel that is to be produced under the expansion scheme was expected to be made up of a new Cold Rolling Mill (CRM) to give 1.185 million tonnes of saleable steel and the balance 0.616 million tonnes by expansion of the existing units. The CRM is yet under construction and is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1987-88.

The reason for low production of crude steel which also affects production of saleable steel, is on account of shortage of oxygen, this shortage is expected to be removed by about June, 1988.

The third scheme of expansion is being carried out at the Alloy Steels Plant of SAIL at Durgapur. Its crude steel capacity is being increased from 0.16 million tonnes to 0.26 million tonnes per annum. This expansion is expected to be completed in September, 1987.

Mandays created through National Rural Employment Programme

2173. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of mandays created in the country during the year 1986-87 in the various States under the National Rural Employment Programme;

(b) the total amount distributed in cash and the total amount of foodgrains distributed as wages under the above programme in the various States; and

(c) what further steps are being taken to increase the tempo of the National Rural Employment Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) A statement indicating the cash funds and foodgrains utilised under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) together with mandays generated in different States during the year 1986-87 as per reports received so far is enclosed. (*See* below).

(c) Under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) the generation of employment is monitored. The annual target of generating about 2300 lakh mandays per year in the VIIth Plan has always been achieved. The tempo is accordingly considered to be satisfactory.

Statement

Cash funds and foodgrains utilised and employment generated under NREP during 1986-87

S. No.	State/UT	Utilisation of*		Employment generation (lakh man days)*
		Cash funds (Rs. lakh)	Foodgrains (Mts)	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	5892.22	96561	264.22
2	Assam	1281.14	5710	49.88
3	Bihar	6131.35	151865	357.17
4	Gujarat	2925.18	51087	139.77
5	Haryana	554 76	8521	16.74
6	Himachal Pradesh	385.23	4886	20.49
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1563 43	19157	39.69
8	Karnataka	2249 80	39857	121.55
9	Kerala	1896 44	22567	18.18
10	Madhya Pradesh	3475 40	90363	241.28
11	Maharashtra	2981 23	7918	175.39
12	Manipur	89 78	653	5.22
13	Meghalaya	83.45	601	4.03
14	Nagaland	69.35	500	2 50
15	Orissa	2813 96	49271	181.77
16	Punjab	422.20	9920	19.04
17	Rajasthan	6183 78	242385	896.17
18	Sikkim	63 96	647	2.82
19	Tamil Nadu	5460 16	101272	336.24
20	Tripura	212 63	2726	10.53
21	Uttar Pradesh	10710.11	191932	456.98
22	West Bengal	4165 25	45998	204 18
23	A&N Islands	50.30	289	2.93

*As per reports received upto 4.5.1987.

1	2	3	4	5
24	Arunachal Pradesh	37.54	7	1.98
25	Chandigarh	9.74	37	0.35
26	D&N Haveli	13.40	191	0.65
27	Delhi	9.07	19	0.29
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	48.30	NIL	1.83
29	Lakshadweep	28.17	139	1.30
30	Mizoram	34.87	NIL	1.32
31	Pondicherry	45.98	227	2.06
	ALL INDIA	59888.18	1145298	3640.18

Survey of offshore seabed of Audhra Pradesh

2174. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the offshore seabed of Andhra Pradesh had recently been surveyed to find out the existence of minerals embedded therein; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since, 1983, the Geological Survey of India, an Organisation under the Department of Mines, has been conducting survey in the offshore seabed of Andhra Pradesh. The survey is still in progress. As a result of survey carried out so far, traces of minerals like Zircon, Monazite, Ilmenite, etc. have been found in shelf sediments within territorial waters.

Supply of potable water to the villages of Andhra Pradesh

2175. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh, which were/are proposed to be provided with potable water under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) what is the number of villages provided with A.R.W.S. Schemes during 1985-86; and

(c) what is the number of villages which have been sanctioned capital outlay for these schemes during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) The number of villages in Andhra Pradesh which were proposed to be provided with potable water during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 were 1103 and 1618 respectively under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and other schemes.

(b) 3045 village were provided with drinking water facilities during 1985-86 under ARWSP, MNP and other rural water supply schemes.

(c) In 1986-87, 6155 Water Supply Schemes for covering 3433 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 5300.28 lakhs were approved by the Government of India under the ARWSP.